

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. JULY 12, 1876.

---Old Series, Vol. 56.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor
EBULON B. VANCE.
Of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor
THOMAS J. JARVIS.
Of Pitt.

For State Treasurer
J. M. WORTH.
Of Randolph.

For Secretary of State
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD.
Of New Hanover.

For State Auditor
SAMUEL L. LOVE.
Of Haywood.

For Attorney General
THOMAS S. KENAN.
Of Wilson.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction
J. C. SCARBOROUGH.
Of Johnston.

For Congress--4th District
JOSEPH J. DAVIS.
Of Franklin.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE.
MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM.
Of Orange.

COR. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.
Of Person.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
CALVIN K. PARISH.
JOHN K. HUGHES.

FOR SHERIFF.
THOMAS H. HUGHES.

FOR TREASURER.
DAVID C. PARKS.

FOR REGISTER.
JOHN LAWS.

CORONER.
THOMAS J. WILSON.

SURVEYOR.
A. M. LEATHERS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.
James Watson, John F. Lyon.
Nelson P. Hall, D. F. Morrow.
Willie Patterson.

HEARTY GRATITUDE AND COMMENDATION.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Republican platform declares that the Administration merits commendation and President Grant deserves hearty gratitude. For what?

For the Whiskey frauds.

For the unnumbered railroad jobs and swindles.

For the lost and Stinking-Murphy custom house frauds.

For the army contract frauds.

For the Freedmen's Savings Bank swindle.

For the Forest Service frauds--paying John I. Davenport thousands of dollars from the people's treasury to elect the Republican ticket.

For the Schenck Emma Mine frauds and swindles.

For the Belknap soldier gravestone frauds.

For the Belknap post-trader frauds.

For the District Ring--Boss Shepherd frauds.

For the Indian Ring frauds.

For the Safe Burglary villainy and Babcock and Harrington.

For the Credit Mobilier infamy.

For the St. Domingo job.

For the Landauet Williams and his infamy.

For Casey, Orville Grant and Company.

For the fraud in the sale of arms to France.

For corruption in every department of the Federal government.

For increasing the salaries of the President and other public officers.

For increasing the burdens of the taxpayers, and blocking every effort at Retrenchment and Reform.

There are some of the reasons why the people should commend the Republican Administration and remember President Grant with hearty gratitude, and stand by Hayes and Wheeler.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war; and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self-government; in the absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; the total separation of church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, untrammelled by summary laws; the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness, and hope we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeless history. But while upholding the bond of our union and great character of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of this Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of the party which during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward redemption; that instead, has obstructed redemption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually profiting to extend a speedy return to specie payment, has annually enacted fresh hindrance thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditors entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of faith, vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent of all business transactions are performed, a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufacture and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources of property of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a master piece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly-rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor, and it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry followed

by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruit of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from sixty million in gold, in 1860 to four hundred and fifty millions currency in 1876, our aggregate taxation from one hundred and fifty-four millions gold in 1860, to seven hundred and thirty millions currency in 1876--or, in one decade, from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the establishment of peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than twice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department, and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than three that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, acrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursion of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which this discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modifications of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress, within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, lifting it above the two false issues with which the officeholding class and the party in power seek to smother it--the false issue with which they would seek to enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any; and the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a bribe reward or party seal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions falsified in the performance at attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the highest grades of public service: President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers--these and all others in authority, are the people's servants; their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. When the annals of the Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriched friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an ambassador to England concerned in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in fraud upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdeemeanors, the

demonstration is completed that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and thereby making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measure and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the products of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in the Convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 officeholders and guides. Reform can only be had by a powerful civil resolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of members and of men.

From the Baltimore Gazette, CAMPAIGN TRACTS.

In presenting one of the appropriation bills to the House a few days ago, the Hon. Fernando Wood made a strong and able speech upon the resources and expenses of the government, and the necessity for retrenchment. In one of the interesting tables which were embodied in it, there was presented a statement of the number of employees borne upon the civil list of the United States from 1859 to 1875, inclusive, compiled from the biennial official registers. It shows the enormous growth of the federal patronage and utter hollowness of the republican professions of retrenchment and economy. The following is a summary of the table, and we ask for its careful consideration of our readers:

Total number of civil employees in 1859	44,527
Total number of civil employees in 1861	46,049
Total number of civil employees in 1863	47,475
Total number of civil employees in 1865	53,375
Total number of civil employees in 1867	56,113
Total number of civil employees in 1869	54,207
Total number of civil employees in 1871	57,903
Total number of civil employees in 1873	86,660
Total number of civil employees in 1875	94,119

These are official figures printed at the government printing office, in Washington. They tell their own story. In 1860, when General Grant came into office, he found 54,207 civil employees on the pay rolls. In 1871 that number, under his administration, was increased to 57,605. In 1873 he still further increased the pay roll to 86,660. And in 1875 he ran it up to the enormous figure of 94,119.

The Democratic committee of the House have reduced the appropriation forty millions of dollars, which, if passed by the Senate, will have the effect of sending fifty thousand of these officeholders to earn a living in some other way, and will leave Gen Grant about the same number of employees he had when he came into office in 1869, namely, 54,207, or 10,000 more than was found to be necessary in 1859, under Democratic rule. He and the Republican Senate are fighting to keep these fifty thousand and loathes fastened upon the treasury. That is the meaning of the so-called deadlock between the House and Senate. Does any one doubt which party is right?

THE FOX IN THE WELL.

A wolf one day heard a strange noise in a well. He went to see what was the cause of it. He soon found out the cause, for there, deep down, was his old friend, the fox.

"Oh my good friend," said the fox, "how glad I am to see you? I know you will do your best to help me out. You can soon get a rope, or find out some way by which to save me."

"Poor fox! poor fox!" said the wolf. "It grieves me much to see you there. Pray, how did you get in? You were not so wise as you might have been, I think. Have you been down there a long time? I hope things are not quite so bad with you, as you seem to fear they are. From my heart I wish you well, and hope to see you all right ere long."

"Nay, friend wolf, do not stand there and tease me with soft words, when I am in so much need of help. Talk is cheap. Can you find means to get me out of the well? If so, will you? If you can and will, there is no time to be lost. If you can and will not, leave me. I may have done wrong, but you have no right to tell me so, till you prove that you are my friend, by deeds as well as by words. If you wish me well, use me well. Were you in my place and I in yours, you would not thank me for kind words in my acts were not kind too."

Let us show our good will by helpful deeds, rather than cheap words alone.

The Almanack Gleaner says. Mr. John Corbin went to mount his horse, and put his foot in the stirrup when the horse made a spring and threw Mr. Corbin on his back; and his foot hanging in the stirrup, he has dragged and painfully though not dangerously hurt.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., July 16th.

The city this morning is as calm as a mill pond and so one would imagine from its appearance that it was as in fact it is the heart of a mighty nation on the eve of celebrating its centennial birth day, and just entering upon one of the most exciting political contests that perhaps it has ever known. Preparations are being quietly made in various quarters for the proper celebration of the coming anniversary and it will doubtless be duly observed though it must lack the military display usual on such occasions as several of our volunteer companies have made arrangements to spend several days including the glorious Fourth in Philadelphia. Congress will in thought will adjourn to-morrow to meet at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on the 4th, prox in accordance with Mr. Kasson's resolution. Well let them go I suppose each evening Centennial Congressmen when he leaves home will in packing his trunk prepare to visit Philadelphia and go through some unmeaning mimicry mentally carrying Kasson as an old fool for establishing the precedents. But it won't trouble Kasson much and we shan't be present to witness the result so let them go on. The Democracy are jubilant over the St. Louis nominations and are forming campaign clubs in several sections of the city all determined to work in unison for the accomplishment of one great end; the success of their party. It is a singular fact that although the people here have no vote they take as lively an interest and do as much work in the way of sending documents, speeches, and other campaign papers, as the inhabitants of any city in the Union nor are they at all backward in their subscriptions to the funds requisite to carry on a campaign. The manner in which Gov. Tilden received the news of his nomination and his remarks at the time gives a fair view of the situation and points out the work to be accomplished. He was at the Executive mansion with a few friends and when the action of the Convention was made known to him he said "I can tell you what has been done. This nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it for a long time, and in looking about they have become convinced that it is to be found here. They want it. That is what they are after. They are sick of the corruption and the mal-administration of their affairs. They want a change and one for the better a thorough change and reformation. When the congratulations had momentarily subsided Gov. Tilden said, in reply to an inquiry I feel quite sure of carrying New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in addition to the States conceded without opposition to the Democracy and in that smaller group of States has the battle. It has strengthened me greatly to see the cordiality with which the delegations, from the Eastern and Western portions of the Union have stood up for me because I believe they wanted the nomination the way though was most likely to win. The German vote ought to be ours in large part because such men as Gustave Koerner and Judge Stollie are representatives of that nationality, quite as much as Col. Schurz. The money plank in the platform so far as I have yet been able to read it, (which has been only in the telegraphic dispatches) is good and sound doctrine and it was a good fight that my friends made over it. You may be sure there will be an equally good fight made for reform in November." It may be truthfully said of Mr. Tilden that he is the reformer of the day and no public man can compare with him in services in that behalf. He was brought before the Convention and manfully sustained by the best element, will meet its reward in heartfelt gratitude of a nation rescued from all the evils of mal-administration under which it had so long suffered and once again prosperous and happy.

WHAT THE COUNTRY PAPERS DO.

An exchange combats with considerable vigor the argument that the country papers are cheaper and better than the city papers because they give more columns of reading for the money. Do the city papers, it asks, ever give you home news? Never. Do they say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest, which your papers publish without pay? Not an item. Do they say a word calculated to draw attention to your country? Not a word. And yet there are men who take such contracted views of this matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in a city paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of the person who took the largest pair of boots in the box, simply because they cost the same as the pair much smaller that fitted him.

Washington, June 29.--The Southern States on the first ballot are quoted: Arkansas 12 for Tilden; Alabama, Tilden 13, Hendricks 6, Hancock 2; Georgia, Tilden 5, Hancock 1, Bayard 16; Virginia, Tilden 17, Hendricks 1, Bayard 4; West Virginia, Allen 10; Texas, Tilden 10; Hendricks 11, Hancock 2, Bayard 1; South Carolina, Tilden 14; Missouri, Tilden 2, Hendricks 7, Allen 2, Broadhead 19; Tennessee, Hendricks 24; Mississippi, Tilden 16, Louisiana, Tilden 9, Hancock 5, Bayard 2; Maryland, Tilden 11, Hendricks 6, Hancock 2; Florida, Tilden 8; North Carolina, Tilden 9, Hendricks 4, Hancock 5, Bayard 2. On second ballot, North Carolina changed to Tilden 19, Hancock 1; Missouri changed Tilden 16, Hendricks 14. The other States voted: Texas, Tilden 16; Louisiana, Tilden 16; Maryland, Tilden 14, Hendricks 6; Georgia, Tilden 15, Bayard 7. The remaining Southern States stood as in the first ballot.

BETTER TIME COMING.--The religious creed of our State ticket is quite orthodox--Vance adheres to the Presbyterian church, Jarvis is a Methodist, Worth is a Quaker, Englehard is an Episcopalian, Scarborough is a Baptist. So when the ticket is elected, the engine of the State government will run on the conservative track of Quaker peace, under the schedule of Presbyterian order, conducted according to the dignity of Episcopal propriety, moved by the powerful steam made from Methodist fire and Baptist water, and consequently must have smooth rolling prosperity. Hence we say, better times are coming.--Shelby Banner.

The Danville Register says the farmers of the surrounding counties have enjoyed fine weather for cutting their wheat crops and many of them are through with their harvest. The yield is pronounced "usually good, both in quality and quantity." It is no doubt the best crop gathered in this section for several years--probably since the war.

George Elliot died at Sheffield lately, aged seventeen. He did not portray character, but ate for dinner a potato pie, a plum-pudding, a dish of ginger-bread, a rice-pudding, five squares of Yorkshire pudding, and three loaves of soup, washing this meal down with three basins each of beer, water, and lemonade. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from gluttony."

The Watchman says Mr. Dan'l Peeler aged about 70, a resident of the vicinity of Salisbury, while driving a wagon, was thrown out by the running away of his team. One leg was broken the knee and the bones badly shattered and driven through the flesh. The limb will be amputated, but it is feared the injuries are fatal.

They must have careful kitchen girls in China. That country sends to the Centennial some plates and dishes over a thousand years old.

There may not be gold, but there's no question about the quantity of lead in the Black Hills. Every Indian has a gun full of it, and but stung.

Large Stock—Must be Sold
AT
Popular Prices only

CLAUD W. BROWN.
GROCERIES.

To which special attention is invited at **POPULAR PRICES**

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APPL. J. L. W. BROWN. CLAUD W. BROWN.
 TALEBOY & SONS, THE GREAT SAVING IN-
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 LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS STORE.
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CORNER CARY AND THOMAS
 RICHMOND, VA.
 PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
 PUMPS

[illegible][illegible]

Catlin, J. A. Saw and Shred Mills; Hydraulic Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco textures, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, etc.

[illegible][illegible]

CHAS. SIMON & SONS, A
105 NORTH HANCOCK ST. BALTIMORE, MD.
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
Would call attention to their extensive

SAMPLES SENT FREE!
All orders amounting to \$5.00 or more, will be sent free of freight charges by **U.S. Parcel Post**. Those orders are not covered by the above, but having their goods sent C.O.D. must pay for return of the goods.

PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT

GRANGE HOUSE,
JANNEYSDON, N. C.

For a month or more, a magnificent view of the

Atlantic Ocean, the mountains, and the surrounding country, can be seen from the Grange House. The view is so beautiful that it is a pleasure to sit on the porch and look out over the sea. The Grange House is a large, comfortable, and well-furnished building, with a porch that runs the length of the house. The porch is covered with a large, white awning, and the view from the porch is so beautiful that it is a pleasure to sit on the porch and look out over the sea. The Grange House is a large, comfortable, and well-furnished building, with a porch that runs the length of the house. The porch is covered with a large, white awning, and the view from the porch is so beautiful that it is a pleasure to sit on the porch and look out over the sea.

[illegible][illegible]

There is everything to tempt the Visitor to exchange the hot and sultry air of the eastern seacoast for the pure air, the healthful breezes, and the blue waters of the western coast.

THE ORANGE HOUSE

Offers the point where there can be enjoyed to advantage, and with the accompaniment of professional assistance, the most perfect and successful cure for the various ailments and diseases of the skin, and the most attractive and few other elegant and commodious

Grand Safe Dealer at 12, Pitt street; Knives at 12, Pitt street.

Two thousand Knives in Stock at the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

Thousands of other wares. Prompt attention to all orders. - We have on the premises the largest stock of cutlery in the island.

BEY Y. BROTHERS,
1917 and 1919 Main street,
July 5, 1890. K. H. M. S. S.

BERRY'S
Wool Carding Machine.

WE would respectfully inform our numerous customers that our store will be in special order by the 20th of May, and under the admirable management of Mr. W. C. Brown will display a magnificent and well established character of goods, to the satisfaction of our patrons. Our Fairness and value the selection of good and honest merchandise saves a troublesome trip to the country.

WE would respectfully inform our numerous customers that our Machine will be in a special order by the 20th of May, and under the admirable management of Mr. W. C. Brown will produce a superior quality of paper of the character of good foreign stock. We have been disappointed in the selection of wood to hand, necessary and accordingly have a troublemaker in the country. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been ordered to be sent by Express and by Railroads, will be received free of charge to and from the place of deposit.

PRICES. 10 cents for white, 15 cents for mixed wood; or one eighth of the pound.

Orders for **Hugo Powers, Circular Saw Mills** and **MHI** Machine naturally solicited.

Followers best plant, also on hand.

J. H. BERRY.

June 28. 11. | H. Deane, N. C. | May 2. 11. |

Dillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1876.

THE RECORDER.

Published every Wednesday, by J. D. CAMERON.

At \$2.00 per annum, or \$5.00 for six months—invariably in advance.

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Advertisements are accepted for insertion at \$1.00 a square for the first insertion, and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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Half column 3 months \$20.00 6 months \$30.00 12 months \$50.00
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TOP DRESSING FRUIT TREES.

There is no operation in the garden more recommended, or one which is of more general utility, than top-dressing the soil as a means of enriching it for the benefit of the roots of trees. The richer the material used, the more effectual it is for food. On the other hand, the mixture of manure with the soil in which fruit trees grow is generally deprecated; yet we are constantly hearing of the great fruit-growers for the London market systematically manuring the land in which their fruit trees are growing, which fact necessarily leads to the inquiry, which is the most judicious practice, and most fraught with ultimate success? On the one hand, when the ground is well manured, there are rocks ahead to be avoided in the shape of coarse, immature growth, canker, and scanty crops; on the other, where manure is eschewed, there are dwindling trees, small sized, or cracked and spotted fruit. To make a reasonable decision between the two systems, it may be safely assumed that the market-gardener knows which pays him best. If common sense be applied to it, it might be inferred that heavy and regular crops could not be obtained from fruit trees without liberal culture, so more than from beds of strawberries, raspberries, or other bush fruits. A liberal use of manure no doubt has the effect of encouraging an abundant growth of wood; and, however much it may be desirable in many circumstances to repress this growth, still the balance is in favor of a liberal use of manure, with all its supposed disadvantages. The growth of fruit trees can be modified and regulated by a judicious plan of summer pruning and training in the case of dwarf bushes and espalier trees, thereby inducing a fruitful habit, even with vigorous trees. Orchard trees will take care of themselves at the top, with an occasional thinning of the branches. The half starved tree will be more luxuriant in spring than the full fed tree, and may even yield fruit in greater quantity.

FARMING NOTES.

Two pounds of cotton for one of bacon will not pay.
The pepper mint crop in one county in Illinois last year sold for \$300,000.
That is a sound principle laid down by Burleigh, never to devote more two-thirds of an income to the ordinary expenses of life, as the extraordinary will be certain to absorb the other third.
There is much wisdom embodied in the advice to plant that which you know best how to grow; grow that best suited to your locality and soil; grow it whether prices are up or down; grow it every year; study it until you know more about it than anybody else; until you can produce it in its highest perfection every year; until you can grow it profitably at prices at which others will starve; do this, and you will make money, gain reputation, and the satisfaction of knowing yourself a benefactor of your fellowmen.
The great mass of merchants fail, and that because others have control of their own capital; but the farmer is not necessarily subjected to such conditions. If he fails he has seldom any one but himself to blame. The farmer's income is steady and certain. Suppose that the average is only three hundred dollars a year. This average at seven per cent. interest per annum, and that is lower than money can be obtained now—would give him in forty years, \$50,880; in thirty years, \$28,332; in twenty years, 12,300; and in ten years, \$4,140. A farmer who should lay up \$1,000 annually, would have in forty years \$199,600; and this is quite as good as the average fortune of the most successful trader. Hence, farming does pay.—Southern Farmer.

BLACK LEO IN CATTLE.

[Dr. Tuthill in the Inter-Ocean.]
Malignant anthrax is a very fatal disease among cattle. It generally selects for its victims the young, vigorous, one and two year old stock, particularly those in full fat condition. The fatal congestion which is characteristic of this disease is due to some poisonous agent floating in the atmosphere which gains admission to the blood through the medium of the air passages, which may be in every instance traced to emanations arising from decomposed organic matter, probably aggravated by the sudden changes of temperature which have such a chilling effect on young stock. Very little can be expected from medicine for the cure of a disease that has such a fatal tendency, but something can be done in the way of preventing it. If the cattle are on low swampy lands, have been removed at once to more elevated and dry localities. Buildings where diseased animals have been kept should be washed with a solution of chloride of lime, one pound to the gallon of water; see that the food and water is of the very best quality, but if the stock are thinning fast, the diet should be restricted somewhat. They may be sprinkled daily with a solution of carbolic acid about one dram to each ani-

mal three times a day; and the following medicine may be given in the form of a drink every night and morning for some time. Nitro-muriatic acid, one dram; iodide of potassium, one-half dram; water, one pint; mix. If the young stock are in full fat condition, a mild dose of physic to each animal will have an excellent effect.

A GOOD RULE.

The best rule for Christian people to observe is to tell folks of only what will give them pleasure. Whoever speaks a word that causes a heartache, sins. Who ever disturbs the peace and tranquility of a mind, even by rehearsing any paralyzing gossip, lessens the joy of a life to whose joy it is his duty, in Christ, to minister. Life is too short, and joys too few, for us to mar the peace of the one, or lessen the number of the other. If any reader of these lines has been in the habit of telling people unpleasant things, we sincerely hope the perusal of this article will cause him to stop doing so.—Golden Rule.

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50 cash gifts of \$1,000	50,000
100 cash gifts of 500 each	50,000
100 cash gifts of 400 each	40,000
100 cash gifts of 300 each	30,000
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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Leave Richmond, 5.45 a. m.

" " " 6.30 " "

" " " 7.15 " "

" " " 8.00 " "

" " " 8.45 " "

" " " 9.30 " "

At Danville, 11.15 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Leave Richmond, 5.45 a. m.

" " " 6.30 " "

" " " 7.15 " "

" " " 8.00 " "

" " " 8.45 " "

" " " 9.30 " "

At Danville, 11.15 a. m.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro, 11.30 a. m.

Arr. at Raleigh, 1.30 p. m.

Arr. at Goldsboro, 4.00 p. m.

STATIONS. Accumulation Train.

Leave Greensboro, 7.00 p. m.

Arr. at Raleigh, 9.00 p. m.

At Goldsboro, 11.15 p. m.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, 4.45 p. m.

Arrive at Salem, 6.45 p. m.

Leave Salem, 6.45 a. m.

Arrive at Greensboro, 8.45 a. m.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh 11.00 a. m., connects at Greensboro with the Southern Railway train, making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 7.30 p. m. connects with Northern Railroad train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as the other routes.

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